

THE HEADLIGHT.

SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING CO.

EDMUND G. BOSS, Editor

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

A CONSPICUOUSLY BAD FEATURE OF THE "MODEL" CONSTITUTION.

The attention of the public, and particularly of those who think they are going to vote for the pending Constitution, is invited to the following extracts from that instrument. In sections 3 and 4 of article 11, it says:

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall not levy in any one year a higher rate of taxation than one per centum on the value of the taxable property within the state, except to repel invasion or suppress insurrection.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall have power to levy taxes upon particular articles and upon occupations, which shall be uniform as to the class of persons and property upon which they operate.

The rate of taxation for the first fiscal year, 1890, was seven mills on the dollar, established by the last Legislature, but that fell short by thousands of dollars, of paying the expenses of the year. So the tax levy ordered for next year has been raised to eight and six tenths of a mill on the dollar. This comes very near to the Constitutional limit of one per cent., and it is doubtful if even that will be found sufficient to meet the growing expenses of the Territorial Government.

That being the case now, what will be the condition of the Territory when it becomes a state, and the people have many thousands of dollars to pay out of their own pockets that are now paid by the United States. Here are a few of the items they will then have to pay.

The Territorial Legislature, with its 30 members, now costs the United States \$21,000 per session. This Constitution doubles the number of members, and it is reasonable to suppose that the expense will be at least doubled. That would be \$42,000 per session, or \$21,000 a year.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of state, and superintendent of schools, the first two now paid by the United States, would cost for salaries and incidental expenses, not less than \$10,000 a year.

The three chief justices at \$5,000 each—the five District Judges (that will be the number) at \$3,000 each, with their clerks, will cost not less than \$35,000 a year—all now paid by the Government.

Here is, in three items, an increase of \$66,000 a year, and to this must be added additional expenses in small details, which it is entirely safe to say will make an aggregate of additional yearly expenses of the state, over the amount now paid, of one hundred thousand dollars, and that, too, without any increase, but rather a diminution in the volume and value of the taxable property from which it is to be derived.

Where is the additional amount of revenue to come from. This Constitution makes provision for that, but how? Not by increasing the tax on lands. The men who made the Constitution and own the lands, took good care of that. Mr. Catron, Mr. Otero, Mr. Springer, Mr. Ferra, and others most conspicuous in the framing of the Constitution, and who count their acres by the hundreds of thousands, did not propose to pay but one per cent. on those vast areas—but provided that the additional burden of governmental protection of their interests should be paid by the levy of an occupation tax—a tax of five dollars, ten dollars, or whatever might be necessary to make up the deficit, on the merchant, the grocer, the barber, the butcher, the drayman, the painter, the liverman, the stockman, the saloon keeper, and every known calling whereby people earn their living. They must take this money out of their business and their living—the bread out of the mouths of their children if need be, that these landowners may be spared the inconvenience and unpleasantness of paying their honest share.

And not content with making provision for and establishing a condition which makes inevitable the enforcement of this most odious of all methods of taxation, they make the infamy of that tax still greater by permitting no discrimination. It is to be "uniform as to the class of persons and property to be taxed." The man whose business pays him a few hundred dollars a year pays as much as he whose business pays

him as many thousands. The poor man's dray horse pays as much as the rich man's blooded carriage team. The poor man's long horn cow pays the same as the rich man's high bred Jersey. There is to be uniformity.

This is the feast to which the people are invited by this model constitution—and all simply to foster a privileged class of great land owners.

Verily, in this statehood business, as presented under the proposed constitution, it is "a condition," and not a theory, that confronts us."

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The tariff bill passed the Senate on Tuesday and is now in the hands of the Conference Committee. The Senate made a very large number of changes, some for the better and some for the worse, but the committee will probably ignore most of them, and force it through in the main as it passed the House.

The House is committed to a tariff for protection, not for revenue—as set out in the Chicago platform. The reciprocity amendment offered by Aldrich, was agreed to, and is as follows:

That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose only, on and after the 1st day of July, 1901, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and unmanufactured, or any of such articles, imposes duties and other exactions upon the agricultural products of the United States which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend by proclamation to that effect the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country.

Every Republican voted for the bill on its final passage, and every Democrat against it.

It is not an extravagant estimate that ten million acres, or one-sixth of the best lands of New Mexico, are owned or controlled by the majority of the convention that made the pending Constitution. It is not strange, therefore, that we find in that Constitution a limitation of the general tax to a figure that makes the support of government impossible from that source, nor that the deficit is to be made up by a tax on occupations and particular articles. The lands of these gentlemen members of the Convention cannot be touched. The poor mechanic, tradesman and laborer must make up the difference.

The Fort Worth & Albuquerque Railroad project is being revived in Fort Worth, and there is now a fair prospect that the work of construction which was suspended a few weeks ago, will soon be recommenced. This project is one of great moment to Central and Northern New Mexico, as it will furnish a direct rail outlet to deep water harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and make a saving of fifteen hundred miles of rail transportation to Europe.

The butcher, the baker, the carpenter, the barber, the milkman, the saloon keeper, and the grocery man, who votes for the pending Constitution on October 7th next, should understand that he votes to impose upon himself an occupation tax of five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars a year, whatever may be necessary to make up the deficit in the general tax for the support of the state government that he votes to establish. That is a provision of that Constitution—and it limits general taxation to a point that makes this tax on occupations inevitable under state government.

The World's Fair commission has finally decided on the Lake Front and Jackson Park as the sites for the great show. The Lake Front contains about 90 acres, and Jackson Park about 400. They are five miles apart, and both on the lake shore, connected by vessel and rail.

The Leadville, Colo., dispatch comes to us with the name of our old friend and former editor of the Gallup Gleaner and still one of the editors of the Elk, as its editor. As usual with Len, he is making an interesting paper.

The Reunion of the Republicans of Kansas joined the Democrats in a body at the Convention of the latter held at Wichita on Tuesday, and nominated ex-Gov. Robinson for Governor.

REMARKABLE LIES.

As a sample of the reckless lying which characterizes the Republican leadership of the current campaign, the Santa Fe New Mexican, the accepted organ of the pro-constitution wing of the party, says in its edition of Sept. 9, that the Democratic House never passed the Land Court Bill, nor the bill for the payment of Indian depredation claims.

This is its statement notwithstanding the fact known to the editor of the New Mexican and to every editor and every well informed citizen of New Mexico, that both those bills were passed by a Democratic House.

But, then, lying is a little thing for the New Mexican, and its habit in that respect is so well understood that its lies deceive nobody.

There is no question, now, that the Territorial Fair, which opens at Albuquerque on Monday, will be far in advance of all previous years. It has been growing better year by year, with the increasing development of our agricultural and mining industries, and the increased experience and opportunities of those having it in charge. This year's exhibit, especially, promises attractions not before seen, and a general increase in the volume and variety of exhibits. It will be a splendid advertisement for New Mexico, and those who do not attend will miss a season of rare enjoyment.

The change of the day for voting on the proposed Constitution from the general election day to a special election a month in advance, was because the makers of that instrument feared the people. The knew that a full vote, such as would have been had in November, would be fatal to their scheme, and so removed it to a day when a full vote will be impossible. Is it safe to put a lot of such conspirators in power who will not trust the people to say what they want?

Hon. John A. Anderson, of Kansas, has been defeated in the nomination for Congress, by Col. W. A. Phillips. Mr. Anderson has been twelve years in Congress, and an able, intelligent and influential member. Col. Phillips is one of the "Old Guard" of the early days of Kansas, was colonel of an Indian regiment in the war, an able man, though lacking the ability of his predecessor, and will make an active and influential member.

Every vote cast against the proposed Constitution will be a protest against ring rule in New Mexico.

The Senate is riddling the House tariff bill very thoroughly. When the Senate gets through with it McKinley will hardly know his own bantling. One of the most important of the amendments adopted by the Senate was that on tin plate, last Saturday, to make tin plates free after 1899, in case the American production of the article shall not equal in any of the intervening years one-third of the amount imported.

Every vote against the proposed Constitution in October will count two votes for Mr. Joseph and a Democratic Legislature in November. Let every friend of Mr. Joseph and good government remember that and vote against the Constitution.

MR. MANSUR'S PROPOSITION.

The Las Vegas Optic endorses Mr. Mansur's movement in Congress to appoint a committee to visit New Mexico and Arizona to investigate their condition with reference to admission to statehood, and says:

Were the plan carried out, it would little matter what the result of the investigation might be, providing that the investigators could see New Mexico as she is and not as she is pictured. This Territory stands badly in need of practical legislation to remedy several evils of long duration. Could such a committee see the countless thousands of acres of good agricultural lands, fenced up by monopolists who have no right to them, some beneficial legislation might result. Could a representative committee of both house and senate see the existence of other iniquitous evils, a sense of justice would, on their return, impel them to do something for this magnificent, but much maligned Territory. In the opinion of the Optic, an evil could result from such an investigation and probably no little good for New Mexico would result.

Mr. Mansur is a sincere friend to New Mexico. He desires to see her admitted to statehood under conditions favorable to development and progress. As chairman of the proposed committee, he would be of great service to the people of this Territory, and the sooner he comes the better.

JOHN J. QUINN & CO.

—Dealers in—

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

ORDERS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION,

Call and Examine Our Stock,

Pine Street, Deming, New Mexico.

A caucus of Republican senators was held Thursday morning to arrange the order of business for the rest of the session. About a dozen measures were placed on the program. They include the anti-jointury bill, bankruptcy bill, bills for relief of the supreme court and for the establishment of a private land court, the compound land bill, and labor bill recently passed by the house. The first thing to be considered is the conference report on the land grant forfeiture bill. The general opinion is that until the tariff bill is finally disposed of, the day for adjournment can not be fixed.

The cattle man who votes for the proposed Constitution on October 7th next, should understand that in doing so he votes for the levy of a tax on every horse, steer, cow and calf he owns, to make up the deficit of the general tax provided for the support of the government, for the great land owners who made the constitution limited the general tax to a sum below the needs of the state government, in order to shield their own property from its fair share of public and necessary taxation.

The Republican Territorial convention meets in Albuquerque today. The names of several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the congressional nomination, but it seems to be the general conclusion that M. S. Otero, of Bernalillo county, will be selected for the sacrifice.

Every vote cast against the proposed Constitution will be a protest against the rule of the land barons who so made that Constitution that people who don't own land will have to pay the bulk of the taxes for the support of government.

The New York Tribune is in favor of the Force bill because it wants the McKinley bill. The Chicago Tribune is opposed to the McKinley bill and demands the Force bill, while the St. Louis Globe Democrat is convinced that the party would be better off with neither bill than with both.

"If reciprocity," said Mr. Plumb, "is in the mind of any one, why not make that reciprocity enough to take in all nations with which the United States could establish trade in products of which there is bound to be an excessive supply beyond the home demand?"

Those indictments recently returned by the grand jury in Santa Fe would seem at a distance to smack more of persecution than of prosecution. An instance is cited in the case of young, ambitious and deserving Emilio Padilla, editor of the New Mexican, who was indicted for complicity in a murder that occurred on March 1st, although he did not return to the Territory from Washington, D. C., where he had a position in the government printing office, until March 8th. If Padilla had been indicted for accessory after the crime, even then it would have looked bad enough on the face. [Las Vegas Optic.]

A very nice way to raise revenue under the Santa Fe constitution is in article XI, Sec. 10, where it provides for a tax on the output of all patented mines. This means that the miner who is trying to make a low grade mine pay its running expenses will be taxed to such an extent as to limit production—that he will be unable to ship his ore, while the land grant owner is protected from excessive taxation by a 1 per cent. limit. We wonder if miners will support such a constitution. [Socorro Advertiser.]

Sometimes ago an Englishman named John Murphy surrendered himself to the police of an Ohio town in a starving condition, saying he had stolen \$200 from a London tea firm and come to that country, but was unable to find work. The officers gave him a square meal, but refused to hold him. The other day a cablegram came from the firm of Kelly Bros., London, saying they would send a representative for Murphy. Murphy was finally found and was placed under arrest. The supposition is there is something else in the case than the embezzlement of \$200.

Congressman Vandever, of California, drew the truth bar I know when he said: "If New Mexico as a territory can not or will not establish a public school system she will not likely do it as a state." [Black Range.]

Our men will go to Santa Fe unimpaired with any alliances, ready and capable of acting for the best interests of every section of their district. This cry about White Oaks is purely Republican. Democrats are well pleased with the situation as it is, they are only too grateful for what they have received and are only desirous of serving their associates on the tickets elected. If there is any local feelings anywhere, bear in mind our republican friends have been, and are, the ones agitating such a course. Every day makes it more apparent that the nomination of Richardson and McDonald was a wise movement—they are the two men who can and will represent the whole district regardless of any lines—they have no pet schemes, are in the front for progress and good law and order. [White Oaks Interpreter.]

The census returns show the county of Valencia, in this territory, to have a population of 14,000. It will also show that there is not a newspaper published in the country and, incidentally, that there is not a public school building within its lines. Also, that English, which is supposed to be the language of the United States, is not taught in the schools of Valencia county. It is such backwardness, such retarding of the progress of civilization that places New Mexico inside the barbed wire fence of territorial government. If the amount of brain force that is expended in politics in New Mexico was devoted to the worthy cause of education, we would soon get out of the rut in which we have slept for eleven years.

For months there has been a widening split between the negroes and the white republicans in North Carolina. The negroes at last decided to act for themselves in politics and lately held a convention which was largely attended. The chairman delivered an impassioned speech, in which he charged the national administration with studied discrimination against the colored race. He denounced the attempt which he claimed is being made to stifle their manhood by consigning the leading men of the race to mental places under the government and pointed out the necessity for additional educational facilities for the colored race.

Voters should remember on the 7th of October that although the officers of Sierra county have performed their entire duty, and run the government of the county with an economy that can not be duplicated, that taxes in this county have increased from \$1.65 to \$2.50. Expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible notch, and public improvements abandoned, and yet taxes have constantly increased. They should also remember that running expenses of a state government will at the lowest estimate cost \$75,000 per annum additional to what the territory is now paying. [Kingston Shaft.]

Today we find the Republican party in New Mexico arrayed against any liberal school bill. It cannot be denied, their action in the last legislature proved the fact, and there is no way for them to squirm out of it. They object to a liberal school law because the rich would have to pay taxes to educate the children of the poor, and that would not suit the present leaders of the Republican party, who are large land holders. They go on the principle that the rich are able to send their children east to school and the poor be d—d. [Socorro Advertiser.]

The New Mexican, the chief hostile sheet in the Territory, will be treated only fairly in this fall's campaign—only fairly, mind you, Maxey. There are other papers in the land, dailies and weeklies, that have larger circulations and exert stronger influence on the minds of right-thinking people, and you, here, you hang a tale. [Optic.]

Everything is high now, and is going higher. It will be a hard winter on the poorer classes, especially in the cities. They will miss many little comforts they enjoyed before the country was afflicted with the tripartite misfortune of Harrison, McKinley and drought.

So demoralized are the republicans in Pennsylvania that the staunchest leaders of the party now acknowledge that ex-Governor Pattison, Democratic nominee for the gubernatorial chair, has every chance to win the race in the present campaign, ending in that republican stronghold.

The statehood campaign is being pushed in the strong Mexican counties. The plan is to carry them by large enough majorities to overcome the opposition of the remainder of the territory. [Shaft.]

The New Mexican still insists that Sierra county will go solid for the constitution. Sorry to disappoint you, colonial, but Sierra county isn't built that way. [Black Range.]

The Statehood Party on the School Bill.

We regard the Perkins bill now pending before congress as an unwelcome interference, and one which if enacted into a law, would obstruct public schools in one-fourth of the school districts of this territory. We respectfully but firmly request this attempt to suppress one of our most vital interests, and we earnestly petition the congress of the United States to grant for the support of our schools and other institutions the lands and money so freely and wantonly given to the state of the union. [Pioneer Republican League of New Mexico.]

IDOLS! IDOLS!!

INDIAN AND MEXICAN CURIOSITIES!

Old Pottery, Paintings, Feather & Hair Work.

TWO THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS OF NOTED INDIANS.

Including Apaches, Yumas, Pimas, Pueblos, Navajos, Sioux, Comanches, &c.

Bows, Arrows, War Clubs, Shields, &c.

TARANTULAS AND REPTILES MOUNTED ON CARDS.

YUCATAN CARVED COFFEE AND CACTUS CANES.

Beaded Moccasins, Blankets, Scarfs, &c.; Mexican Hats, and Indian Jewelry.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, DRUGS & TOBACCO.

MEXICAN OPALS.

IGNACIO BROWN.

Depot News Stand, Deming.

THE CABINET

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Quiet Club Rooms Attached,

H. C. MOORE, Proprietor.

DEMING, NEW MEXICO

THE AQUARIUM!

Everything in the line of liquid refreshment.

TRACY & HANNIGAN, Proprietors.

DISPENSING DRUGGIST.

J. P. BYRON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PURE DRUGS, FINE CHEMICALS.

TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours day or night.

DEMING, NEW MEXICO

PIONEER

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

ED. PENNINGTON, Proprietor.

FRESH BREAD, ROLLS, PIES, CAKES, Etc.

GANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Cor. Silver Ave. and Spruce St. - DEMING, N. M.